

SOUTH DAKOTA WELLHEAD/SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

- Act was passed in 1974
- Requirements to provide safe drinking water to public water supplies
- Develop drinking water standards and maximum contamination levels

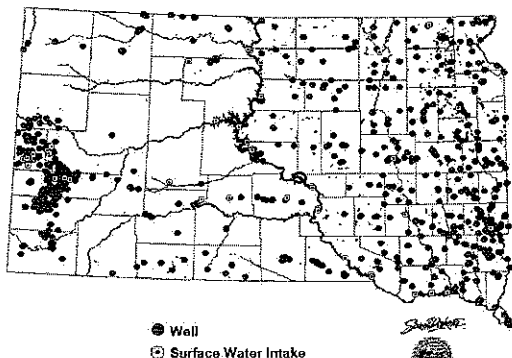
SDWA AMENDMENTS

- 1986 Amendments
 - Required states to develop WHP program document for local communities to use to protect PWS if they wish
 - Not apply to private wells or commercial wells
 - Not a regulatory program requiring local action
- 1996 Amendments
 - Required states to conduct source water assessments for all PWS systems and provide data to PWS
 - Not apply to private wells or commercial wells
 - Not a regulatory program requiring local action

Public Water Supply Systems

- 15 Service Connections
- 25 People Served
- Municipalities, RWS, schools, rest stops, campgrounds

Location of All Wells and Surface Water Intakes
Used by Public Water Supply Systems in South Dakota



BASIC STEPS FOR BOTH WHP & SWP

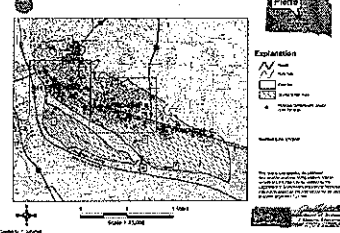
- Determine critical area around PWS well or area upstream of surface water intake contributing water to PWS
- Identify potential contaminant sources in defined critical area
- Determine how to manage the potential contaminant sources in the critical area (local community decisions)

CRITICAL WHP & SWP AREAS

- GW – 500 foot radius to 1-10 miles in length depending upon number of wells, vulnerability, pumping rate and area hydrogeology
- SW – Primary area is 10 miles upstream from the PWS intake
- Black Hills – Done differently because of karst topography, gw/sw interactions and recharge zones

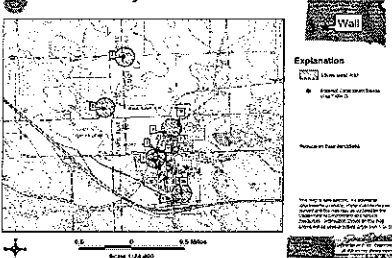
VULNERABLE GW SOURCE

Source Water Area for the Pierre Public Water Supply System EPAID #0242



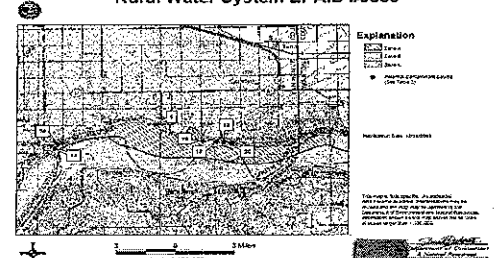
NON VULNERABLE GW SOURCE

Source Water Area for the Wall Public Water Supply System EPAID #0417



VULNERABLE SW SOURCE

Zone A Source Water Area for the Bon Homme-Yankton Rural Water System EPAID #0885



MANAGEMENT MEASURES

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Zoning: Overlay Protection Districts – Permits/Restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Regulatory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Best management practices – Public education (pamphlets, clean up days, school visits) – Land acquisition or easements – Early detection monitoring wells |
|--|--|

WHP vs SWP

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State required to develop generic program document – Only applicable to gw systems – Authorized by State law (regulatory zoning authority) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State required to conduct delineation and contaminant inventory and give report to local PWS – Contacted all PWS in SD via SWP report – Applicable to gw and sw systems – Not authorized by State law |
|---|---|

State Authority for WHP

1989 Centennial Environmental
Protection Act
(Sections 42-44)

State Authority (Cont.)

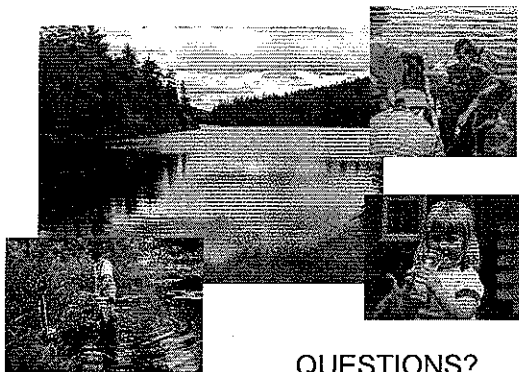
- SDCL 34A-3A-17: Department required to develop voluntary WHP program with accompanying guidelines for local communities to use
- SDCL 7-18-20: Gave counties authority to adopt ordinances to protect ground water to implement WHP program
- SDCL 9-12-17: Gave municipalities authority to adopt ordinances to protect ground water to implement WHP program

LOCAL ORDINANCES

- Approximately 20-25 % of counties have GW protection ordinances
- Approximately 20-25 % of counties have no zoning ordinances

PIPELINES AND WHP/SWP

- DENR provided WHP/SWP information to TransCanada for both the Keystone and Keystone XL projects early in the company's route planning process
- TransCanada provided preliminary route information and compared that to WHP/SWP locations
- TransCanada used the WHP/SWP information to avoid routing the pipelines through these critical areas



QUESTIONS?